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New and poorly known Oriental Chrysomelidae (Coleoptera) of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart

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Abstract

One new genus, 22 new species and one new subspecies are described: *Borneocycla* **n. gen.**, *Zeugophora apicata* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Java), *Z. riedeli* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Maluku), *Lilioceris schawalleri* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Irian Jaya), *Aetheomorpha dohertii* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Irian Jaya), *Colasposoma birmanicum* **n. sp.** (Myanmar), *Lypesthes laetus* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *Colaspoides schulzi* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *C. vocki* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Hoplasoma paradoxa* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *H. sulawesiana* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *Theopea nigrita* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Doryidomorpha nigricollis* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Tribolia mindanaica* **n. sp.** (Philippines), *Eucyclomera nigricollis* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *Chilocoristes antennalis* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *C. trilineatus* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *Borneocycla ornatipennis* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *Chabria quadripustulata* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *C. borneensis* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sarawak), *C. tristis* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *Orthaltica schawalleri* **n. sp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi), *O. thailandica* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Zeugophora elongata lateralis* **n. ssp.** (Indonesia, Sulawesi). New synonyms: *Zeugophora toraja* Reid, 1998 **n. syn.** = *Z. sumatrana* Jacoby, 1896, *Olorus speciosus* Berlioz, 1917 **n. syn.** and *O. femoratus* (Jacoby, 1889) **n. syn.** = *O. femoralis* Chapuis, 1874. Keys to the Indonesian species of *Zeugophora* Kunze and to the genus *Eucyclomera* Chen are given.
Keywords: Chrysomelidae, Oriental region, new taxa, new synonymy.

Zusammenfassung

Eine neue Gattung, 22 neue Arten und eine neue Unterart werden beschrieben: *Borneocycla* **n. gen.**, *Zeugophora apicata* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Java), *Z. riedeli* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Maluku), *Lilioceris schawalleri* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Irian Jaya), *Aetheomorpha dohertii* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Irian Jaya), *Colasposoma birmanicum* **n. sp.** (Myanmar), *Lypesthes laetus* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *Colaspoides schulzi* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *C. vocki* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Hoplasoma paradoxa* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *H. sulawesiana* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *Theopea nigrita* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Doryidomorpha nigricollis* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Tribolia mindanaica* **n. sp.** (Philippinen), *Eucyclomera nigricollis* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *Chilocoristes antennalis* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *C. trilineatus* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *Borneocycla ornatipennis* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *Chabria quadripustulata* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sabah), *C. borneensis* **n. sp.** (Malaysia, Sarawak), *C. tristis* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *Orthaltica schawalleri* **n. sp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi), *O. thailandica* **n. sp.** (Thailand), *Zeugophora elongata lateralis* **n. ssp.** (Indonesien, Sulawesi). Neue Synonyme: *Zeugophora toraja* Reid, 1998 **n. syn.** = *Z. sumatrana* Jacoby, 1896, *Olorus speciosus* Berlioz, 1917 **n. syn.** und *O. femo-*

ratus (Jacoby, 1889) **n. syn.** = *O. femoralis* Chapuis, 1874. Bestimmungsschlüssel für die indonesischen Arten von *Zeugophora* Kunze und für die Gattung *Eucyclomera* Chen werden gegeben.

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1 Introduction

Oriental Chrysomelidae, especially from the Indonesian Islands, are still poorly investigated. Intensive collecting in this area during the last years resulted in the description of many new species and genera.

Thanks to the amiability of Dr. W. Schawaller I had the opportunity to visit again the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart and could study plenty of interesting material in this collection. As a result of this investigation, one genus, 22 species, and one subspecies are described in the present paper as new for science, three species are synonymised, and keys for the Indonesian species of *Zeugophora* and the genus *Eucyclomera* are given.

Acronyms of depositories

LM Collection of L. Medvedev, Moscow, Russia
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Dr. Wolfgang Schawaller (Stuttgart) for the possibility to study the material under his care.

2 Taxonomy

2.1 Subfamily Zeugophorinae

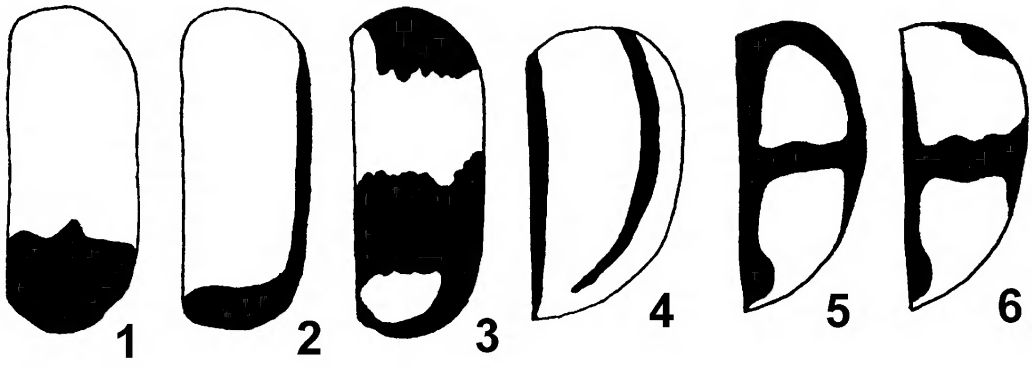
Zeugophora (Pedrillia) apicata **n. sp.** (Fig. 1)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, Java, (C) Gn. Lawu, 8 km W of Sarangan, 1850 m, 10.–11.V.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous; head, antennae, apical third of elytra (Fig. 1), epipleura behind middle, propleura except anterior and posterior margin, underside and legs black, only extreme base of femora fulvous. Pubescence golden, rather dense and long.

Body narrow, elongate, flattened above, especially the elytra. Head with deep groove between clypeus and frons, clypeus moderately dull, with a row of punctures



Figs. 1–6. Pattern of right elytron. – **1.** *Zeugophora apicata* n. sp. **2.** *Zeugophora elongata lateralis* n. ssp. **3.** *Aetheomorpha dohertii* n. sp. **4.** *Chilocoristes trilineatus* n. sp. **5.** *Chabria quadripustulata* n. sp. **6.** *Chabria borneensis* n. sp.

along anterior margin; frons 1.36 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye, slightly convex in profile, microsculptured, distinctly punctate along eyes which have a very deep emargination. Temples behind eyes almost absent, abruptly constricted to neck. Antennae reaching a little behind humerus, proportions of segments as 10-5-8-10-9-8-8-8-8-7-9, preapical segments a little longer than wide. Prothorax 1.2 times as wide as long, with well-developed arcuate tubercle in anterior two thirds, almost parallel-sided in basal third. Surface very densely punctate, with interspaces smaller than punctures, microsculptured. Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, very slightly widened posteriorly, strongly and densely punctate, with narrow interspaces. Hind and especially mid tibiae curved.

Body length 4.5 mm.

Diagnosis

See key to Indonesian *Zeugophora*.

Zeugophora (Pedrillia) elongata lateralis **n. ssp.** (Fig. 2)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, S Sulawesi, Malino, Gn. Lompobatang, 119°53′31″ E, 5°17′50″ S, 1800 m, 13.–14.VII.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (LM).

Description

Fulvous; antennae except segment 1, vertex, lateral stripe and apex of elytra (Fig. 2), epipleura, apices of femora, tibiae, tarsi, propleura and metasternum black.

Morphologically identical with the nominative subspecies from Sumatra.

Body length 4.6–4.7 mm.

Diagnosis

See key to Indonesian *Zeugophora*.

Zeugophora (s. str.) *riedeli* **n. sp.**

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, Maluku, Halmahera Island, Maba, 6.–7.XI.1999, leg. A. RIEDEL (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous with darker metasternum, elytra piceous, apical segments of antennae slightly darkened. Pubescence white, moderately dense.

Body robust, widened posteriorly, elytra convex. Head with deep groove between clypeus and frons, clypeus with sparse large punctures, frons and vertex with rather dense punctures and microsculptured interspaces; frons slightly convex in profile, 1.45 times as wide as transverse diameter of eye, the latter deeply emarginated. Temples behind eyes almost absent, abruptly constricted to neck. Antennae reaching anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments as 10-5-7-7-7-6-6-6-5-5-7, preapical segments feebly elongate. Prothorax 1.1 times as wide as long, lateral margin with feeble lateral tubercle, surface with dense punctures and narrow flat interspaces. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, distinctly widened posteriorly, without any impressions, very densely punctate, with narrow convex interspaces. Mid and hind tibiae moderately arcuate.

Body length 3.2 mm.

Diagnosis

See key to Indonesian *Zeugophora*.

Zeugophora (Pedrillia) sumatrana Jacoby, 1896

Zeugophora toraja Reid, 1998 **n. syn.**

Remarks

According to the original description, which is based on a single specimen, this species has the two basal segments of the antennae fulvous, tibiae and tarsi black on fore and mid legs and fulvous on hind legs. I have specimens in my collection from Sumatra and Sulawesi, which have one or two basal segments of the antennae fulvous and the tibiae of all legs black.

A species described by REID (1998) from Sulawesi differs from *Z. sumatrana* only by a few details of the coloration: 3 basal segments of antennae fulvous, all legs with apical half of tibiae and tarsi black. I think that *Z. toraja* is only a colour form of *Z. sumatrana* and represents a synonym.

Key to the Indonesian species of *Zeugophora* Kunze, 1818

1 Eyes with shallow emargination on inner margin. – Elytra distinctly convex in lateral view. Fulvous to reddish fulvous, elytra except apex, breast and sometimes basal half of femora black. Body length 2.8–2.9 mm. – Java, Sulawesi. ..... **Z. (s. str.) *javana*** Reid, 1994
– Eyes with deep emargination on inner margin. **2**
2 Elytra bicoloured. **3**
– Elytra unicoloured. **7**
3 Anterior part of prothorax black. – Body black with reddish basal part of prothorax, elytra except apical quarter, coxae and bases of all femora. Body length 3.9–4.1 mm. – Java. .. .. ***Z. (Pedrillia) gede*** (Reid, 1998)
– Prothorax entirely fulvous or red. **4**

4 Elytra pale flavous with basal quarter and apical third black. – Head, prothorax, abdomen and femora red, antennae (except segment 1), breast, tibiae and tarsi black. Body length 4.7 mm. – Sumatra. ..... ***Z. (Pedrillia) fasciata*** L. Medvedev, 1997
– Elytra without black basal band. **5**
5 Head entirely black. Epipleura black only in posterior third. Elytra fulvous with black apical third (Fig. 1), underside entirely black. – Legs black with extreme base of femora more or less reddish. Body length 4.5 mm. – Java. ..... ***Z. (Pedrillia) apicata*** **n. sp.**
– Anterior part of head fulvous. Epipleura entirely black. Apex of elytra black (about $^1/_7$–$^1/_9$ length of elytron). Body length 4.6–4.7 mm. **6**
6 Elytra without black lateral stripe, suture narrowly black behind middle. Clypeus fulvous, frons black. – Sumatra. ..... ***Z. (Pedrillia) elongata elongata*** L. Medvedev, 1997
– Elytra with comparatively broad black lateral stripe, suture not darkened (Fig. 2). Clypeus and frons fulvous. – Sulawesi. ..... ***Z. (Pedrillia) elongata lateralis*** **n. ssp.**
7 Upperside fulvous. Antennae black with basal segments 1–3 fulvous. Femora red fulvous, tarsi black, tibiae black (sometimes with fulvous base) or hind tibiae dark fulvous. Body length 3.8–5.1 mm. – Sumatra, Sulawesi (*Z. toraja* Reid). .... ***Z. (Pedrillia) sumatrana*** Jacoby, 1896
– Head and prothorax fulvous, elytra piceous. Antennae fulvous with slightly darkened apical segments. Legs entirely fulvous. Body length 3.2 mm. – Halmahera Island. .... ***Z.* (s. str.) *riedeli*** **n. sp.**

2.2 Subfamily Criocerinae

Lilioceris schawalleri **n. sp.** (Fig. 7)

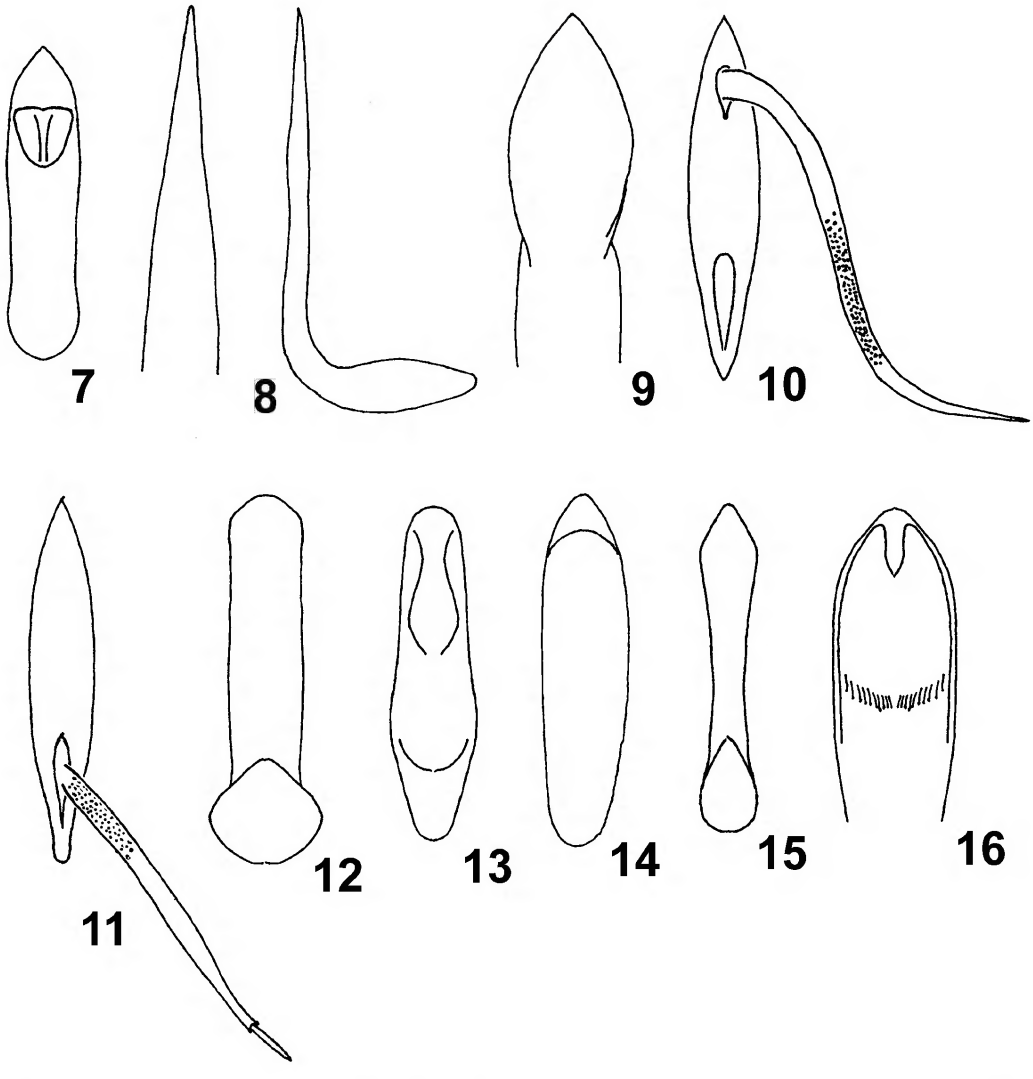
Holotype (♂): Indonesia, New Guinea, Irian Jaya, Jayawijaya Prov., Bommela, 1700–1950 m, 4.X.1996, leg. A. Riedel (SMNS).
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. (SMNS, LM).

Description

Reddish chestnut, very shining, more dark on elytra, antennae except segment 1, tibiae and tarsi black. Scutellum with dense white pubescence.

Body elongate. Head as wide as prothorax, very strongly constricted behind the eyes, occiput triangular, grooved medially and glabrous, area bordering the eye finely punctured and pubescent. Eyes rather small but prominent, ovate and deeply emarginate on inner side. Genae almost as long as eye. Antennae reaching anterior third of elytra, segments 1 and 2 shining and practically not pubescent, segment 3 shining and sparsely pubescent, next segments dull, densely pubescent, proportions of segments as 8-6-8-10-15-14-15-15-14-15-15, preapical segments about 1.3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.15 times as long as wide, as wide at base as at anterior margin, moderately constricted in middle, anterolateral angles obtuse, with short bristle, surface evenly convex, with a feeble shallow groove parallel to base and with a pair of submedian rows of microscopic, almost indistinct punctures. Scutellum triangular, longer than broad. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, parallel-sided and broadly rounded at apex, disc raised behind base, followed by transverse depression, rather deeply grooved below humerus; surface impunctate except 4–6 punctures in transverse impression. Metasternum glabrous with episternal stripe densely pubescent. Aedeagus parallel-sided with triangular apex (Fig. 7).

Body length 7.4–7.6 mm.



Figs. 7–16. Aedeagus. – **7.** *Lilioceris schawalleri* n. sp. **8.** *Colasposoma birmanicum* n. sp. **9.** *Colaspoides schulzi* n. sp. **10.** *Hoplasoma paradoxa* n. sp. **11.** *Hoplasoma sulawesiana* n. sp. **12.** *Doryidomorpha nigricollis* n. sp. **13.** *Tribolia mindanaica* n. sp. **14.** *Chilocoristes trilineatus* n. sp. **15.** *Chilocoristes antennalis* n. sp. **16.** *Borneocycla ornatipennis* n. sp.

Diagnosis

Lilioceris schawalleri n. sp. has to be placed near *L. gazella* Gressitt, 1965 and especially *L. smilacivora* Gressitt, 1965, but differs from both by impunctate elytral base, from *L. sedlaceki* Gressitt, 1965 also by glabrous occipital triangle. An impunctate basal part of the elytra is known for *L. papuana* Jacoby, 1893 and *L. obliterata* Baly, 1865, but both these species have the elytra black or blue-black.

2.3 Subfamily Clytrinae

Aetheomorpha dohertii **n. sp.** (Fig. 3)

Holotype (♀): Indonesia, New Guinea, Irian Jaya, 5 km W Fakfak, 8.VII.1996, leg. SCHUELE & STÜBEN (SMNS).

Paratypes: [Indonesia,] New Guinea, [Irian Jaya,] Humboldt Bay, leg. DOHERTY, 1 ♀ (LM); [Indonesia,] New Guinea, [Irian Jaya,] Wandesi, leg. DOHERTY, 1 ♀ (LM).

Description

Fulvous; head except labrum, basal and postmedian bands on elytra as well as narrow apical margin (Fig. 3), femora, tarsi and apices of tibiae dark violaceous blue, antennae black with the 3 basal segments fulvous.

Clypeus convex, finely and sparsely punctate, triangular area near eyes rather closely punctate and slightly depressed, eyes nearly twice as deep as wide, much narrower than interocular space, genae about $^1/_4$ as long as eye. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, segments 5–10 distinctly serrate, segment 4 triangular but smaller than 5. Prothorax about 2.2 times as wide as long, surface finely punctate, with practically impunctate central portion. Scutellum large, triangular, with rounded apex. Elytra about 1.5 times as long as wide, surface with numerous, largely irregular punctures, denser on basal third. Pygidium convex, distinctly exposed, with hind margin broadly rounded. – Body length 5.0–5.8 mm.

Diagnosis

Very similar to *A. papuana* Gressitt, 1965, a single species of this genus known from New Guinea, which however has a larger body, subtruncate apex of pygidium in female, dark metallic elytra with fulvous spot before middle and very often more or less darkened prothorax, sometimes dark metallic with fulvous margins.

2.4 Subfamily Eumolpinae

Colasposoma birmanicum **n. sp.** (Fig. 8)

Holotype (♂): Burma [= Myanmar], Mandalay, 26.V.1997, leg. J. REJSEK (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (SMNS, LM).

Description

Head violaceous with green frons and clypeus and fulvous labrum. Antennae black with fulvous basal segments and metallic green upperside of segment 1. Prothorax red cupreous, elytra violaceous, narrowly margined with green or golden green. Underside and legs dark bluish green with tarsi almost black.

Body ovate. Head distinctly punctate, more sparse on clypeus. Antennae thin, segment 3 about 1.5 times as long as 2, segment 9 about 4 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, convex, densely punctate. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with very feeble basal convexity, strongly punctate, transversely rugose on outer half, apical slope pubescent, humerus of female not costate. Metasternum pubescent on outerside (more densely as in *C. semicostatum* Jacoby, 1908, but much more sparsely as in *C. villosulum* Lefevre, 1885, see MEDVEDEV 2003). Metasternal

pleura with pubescent triangle, not divided sharply from pleural stripe. Aedeagus cuneiform (Fig. 8).

Body length 5.4–6.0 mm.

Diagnosis

Colasposoma birmanicum n. sp. differs from all continental species in the colour of its upperside. It is morphologically near *C. downesii* Baly, 1862, but has a pubescent apex of elytra and metasternum, the metapleural triangle being feebly delimited from the metapleural stripe, and is sharply bicoloured on its upperside.

Lypesthes laetus **n. sp.**

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa (Nepe), 119°20′32″ E, 2°56′13″ S, 950 m, 29.–31.[sic]VI.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Paratype: Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 25 km E Mamasa (Kalama), 119°28′39″ E, 3°02′10″ S, 1100 m, 1.–3.VII.2001, leg. Bolm, 1 ♀ (LM).

Description

Head black with dark red clypeus, antennae black, prothorax black with piceous anterior margin or entirely dark red, elytra dark red, more or less darkened along suture and side margin, underside and legs dark fulvous, bristles of elytra black, but with a few light ones. Body with bright metallic green scales covering frons and vertex, forming two stripes on prothorax and a few irregular spots on elytra (one on base, four along lateral margin, two or three along suture), and covering – on underside – all pleura and sides of metasternum.

Body elongate ovate. Head strongly punctate on frons and vertex, impunctate on clypeus. Proportions of antennal segments as 10-8-10-10-11-12-13-11-11-11-14, preapical segments about 2.5–3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.1 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, strongly punctate, with transverse rugosity in basal half and at sides. Scutellum impunctate, almost parallel-sided with rounded apex. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide, strongly punctate, with short erect bristles and spots of scales. Femora and tibiae covered with narrow scales, tarsi pubescent. All femora with acute tooth ventrally.

Body length 4.7–5.0 mm.

Diagnosis

This is the only species of the genus having the combination of a dark body and metallic green scales.

Olorus femoralis Chapuis, 1874

Olorus speciosus Berlioz, 1917 **n. syn.**
Olorus femoratus (Jacoby, 1889) **n. syn.**

Remarks

This species is very variable in colour. Typical *Olorus femoralis* are fulvous with strong metallic luster. *O. speciosus* has the upperside metallic green, blue or cupreous, the underside and the legs reddish brown or more or less metallic. *O. femora-*

tus, described in the separate genus *Autolampra* Jacoby, 1908, has the upperside metallic (head and prothorax cupreous, elytra blue), and the underside piceous with sides of breast and femora metallic green. A type of this species was studied, redescribed and shifted to *Olorus* by MEDVEDEV (2000).

All three forms have a very characteristic structure of the male hind femora and hind tibiae: Femora ciliate on underside, furnished with a long and broad appendage, tibiae strongly emarginate on underside before apex. The structure of the aedeagus is also identical. Male abdomen with two elevations on hind margin of the second sternite and erect hairs on sternites 2–4. Acute tooth on the hind femora of the female much smaller than in the male. *O. speciosus* and *O. femoratus* are therefore regarded as synonyms of *O. femoralis*.

Colaspoides schulzi **n. sp.** (Fig. 9)

Holotype (♂): Thailand, Khao Lac N. P., Thone Chong Fa Fall, 100–300 m, 6.–15.I.1998, leg. A. SCHULZ & K. VOCK (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (SMNS, LM), 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Entirely fulvous.

Male. Body elongate ovate. Head finely and sparsely punctate. Antennae thin, segment 3 about 3 times as long as segment 2, segments 3–10 subequal, segment 9 about 4 times as long as wide, segment 11 thicker, with apical part divided from basal part by furrow. Prothorax twice as wide as long, with comparatively large punctures, denser on sides. Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, with rounded apices, strongly and densely punctate, not rugose on sides, but with regular rows on apical slope and along suture. Furrow of pygidium broad, shallow, without ridge at bottom. Abdominal sternites 1–4 with erect hairs in middle, last sternite with broad emargination on hind margin, sternites 4 and 5 not serrate on sides. Fore and hind femora with large and acute tooth. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi feebly widened, parallel-sided. Aedeagus see Fig. 9.

Body length 5.2–5.6 mm.

Female. Tarsal segment 1 not widened. Sculpture of elytra as in male. – Body length 6.0 mm.

Diagnosis

Colaspoides schulzi n. sp. belongs to a few species of group 3 of MEDVEDEV (2003) with toothed fore and hind femora and has to be placed near *C. malayensis* L. Medvedev, 2003 and the poorly known *C. inornata* Baly, 1865 from Malaysia and Sumatra. The first species has a very long spine on the male hind femora and a different form of the aedeagus, the second one has a different sculpture of the upperside of the body.

Colaspoides vocki **n. sp.** (Fig. 20)

Holotype (♀): Thailand, Khao Lac N. P., Thone Chong Fa Fall, 100–300 m, 6.–15.I.1998, leg. A. SCHULZ & K. VOCK (SMNS).

Paratypes: same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM).

Description

Entirely fulvous, only apex of the 11th antennal segment darkened.

Body narrow, elongate. Head distinctly punctate. Antennae thin, but with slightly widened, elongate triangular segments 6–10, segment 3 less than twice as long as 2, segment 9 about 2.5–3 times as long as wide, segment 11 not divided in two parts with furrow. Prothorax twice as wide as long, broadest in middle, comparatively densely punctate, punctures smaller than on elytra. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, narrowly rounded on apices, surface densely punctate, with lateral ridge (sometimes not very distinct) and a group of tubercles near ridge between ridge and suture. Pygidium with broad and shallow furrow, without ridge at bottom. Abdominal sternites 4 and 5 not serrate on sides, sternite 5 with broad and shallow emargination on apex. All femora not toothed. Spermatheca see Fig. 20.

Body length 3.6–3.7 mm.

Diagnosis

The new species belongs to group 3 of Medvedev (2003) and might be placed near *C. vietnamicus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982 and *C. minimus* Kimoto & Gressitt, 1982. It differs from both in having a costate and tuberculate lateral margin of the elytra, and from *C. minimus* by the distinctly punctate prothorax and a different form of the spermatheca (see fig. 5 of Medvedev 2003).

2.5 Subfamily Galerucinae

Hoplasoma paradoxa **n. sp.** (Fig. 10)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, S Sulawesi Prov., Wasuponda env., 600 m, 121°13′05″ E, 2°33′13″ S, 8.–9.VII.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Description

Fulvous and shining, abdomen black, abdominal appendages fulvous at extreme apex.

Body narrow, elongate, practically parallel-sided. Head impunctate, frontal tubercle convex, subquadrate, with short processes between antennal bases, vertex with impression in middle. Antennae thin, about 3/4 of body length, proportions of segments as 10-2-7-9-10-10-10-10-10-10-9, preapical segments about 5–6 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.4 times as wide as long, slightly widened anteriorly, anterior border unmargined, lateral margins almost straight, surface impunctate, with shallow transverse impression, deeper on sides. Elytra 2.4 times as long as wide on shoulders, with feeble lateral fold from humerus to apical slope and feeble longitudinal impression inside this fold, surface finely and densely punctate, apical margin subtruncate. Tarsal segment 1 distinctly widened on fore and mid tarsi, parallel-sided, twice as long as wide; this segment on hind tarsi narrower, 2.2 times as long as wide. Claws split in apical half. Pygidium convex, broadly rounded posteriorly, postpygidium deeply emarginated at apex. Abdominal segment 2 with two slightly flattened appendages reaching the hind margin of the 4th sternite. Central lobe of last abdominal sternite in anterior half parallel-sided, then strongly widened, with acute posterolateral angles and straight hind margin, its surface with longitudinal ridge and impression on each side.

Aedeagus (Fig. 10) lanceolate with moderately acute apex, on its underside before

apex with elongate ovate split, the very long flagellum (length 6 mm) protruding here; basal and apical parts of flagellum soft and white, its middle third covered with numerous, very small and round black corns. I do not know any other chrysomelid species in which the flagellum is produding through the ventral side of the aedeagus. Dorsal side of aedeagus with usual orifice, as in other species of this genus.

Body length 10.0 mm.

Diagnosis

In a revision of the genus (MEDVEDEV 1999) this species might be placed near *H. celebensis* Jacoby, 1886 (item 36), from which it differs by fulvous legs. The structure of the aedeagus of JACOBY's species is unknown.

Hoplasoma sulawesiana **n. sp.** (Fig. 11)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, Central Sulawesi, 38 km SE Pendolo village, 120°46′55″ E, 2°14′03″ S, 1200 m, 10.–11.VII.2001, leg. BOLM (SMNS).

Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

Description

Fulvous; metasternum, abdomen including appendages, mid and hind legs black, only apical part of tarsi fuscous.

Morphologically identical with the preceding species, differs except colour only in the following few points:

Central lobe of last abdominal sternite trapeziform, widened to apex, with slightly arcuate hind margin, feeble central ridge and impressions placed only in the basal part of the lobe. Aedeagus (Fig. 11) lanceolate, with less acute apex, underside evenly convex and sclerotised, without split. Flagellum partly protruding from base of aedeagus, its central part with same corn-like structure as in the preceding species.

Body length 9.7–10.2 mm.

Diagnosis

This is one more species near *H. celebensis* Jacoby, 1886, but differs in having metasternum and mid legs black. From *H. paradoxa* n. sp. it differs by the colour of metasternum and legs as well as by the different structure of the aedeagus.

Theopea nigrita **n. sp.** (Fig. 21)

Holotype (♀): W Thailand, Klong Lan N. P., 50 km SW Kamphaeng Phet, 2.–5.VII.1997, leg. J. REJSEK (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, LM).

Description

Black, antennae, legs and mesosternum pale flavous.

Body parallel-sided (♂) or slightly widened posteriorly. Head impunctate but densely microsculptured, clypeus triangular and feebly concave, frontal tubercles short, transverse, with anterior angles produced anteriorly between antennae, delimited posteriorly with straight line, vertex with small groove just behind frontal tubercles. Antennae reaching apical third of elytra, proportions of segments as 10-2-

8-10-10-10-10-10-9-9-9, preapical segments about 5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long near anterior angles, narrowed to base, with distinct anterior and posterior angles bearing a long seta, surface with deep transverse impression interrupted in middle, densely microsculptured, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular, finely punctate. Elytra 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide, with white pubescence, strongly punctate, with narrow costate and microsculptured interspaces. Tignum see Fig. 21.

Body length 4.3–5.7 mm.

Diagnosis

Near *T. elegantula* Baly, 1864, but upperside black, antennae and legs entirely fulvous and body smaller.

Doryidomorpha nigricollis **n. sp.** (Fig. 12)

Holotype (♂): Thailand, Doi Pui, 11.V.1985, leg. S. Steinke (SMNS).
Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

Description

Black, antennal segment 1 piceous, segments 2 and 3 and trochanters dark fulvous, elytra pale fulvous.

Body robust. Head impunctate, clypeus convex, frontal tubercles transverse, feebly convex, poorly delimited posteriorly, vertex with deep groove just behind frontal tubercles. Antennae reaching apical slope of elytra, segments 2 and especially 3 very short and transverse, segments 4–10 serrate, elongate triangular, subequal, segment 4 almost 4 times as long as 2+3, segment 11 narrow and parallel-sided, with apical appendage. Prothorax twice as wide as long in middle, with straight and parallel side margins, anterior and posterior angles distinct but obtuse, with pore and bristle. Surface with transverse impression interrupted in middle, shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with dense, moderately large and confused punctures. Hind process of mesosternum vertical, bifurcate at apex. Anterior process of mesosternum long and convex. Aedeagus (Fig. 12) parallel-sided, straight and thin in lateral view.

Body length 10.1–10.4 mm.

Diagnosis

Near *D. frontalis* Laboissiere, 1931 from Vietnam, but differs from it by black head, prothorax and abdomen.

2.6 Subfamily Alticinae

Tribolia mindanaica **n. sp.** (Fig. 13)

Holotype (♂): Philippines, Mindanao, 25 km NW of Zamboanga, camp Susana, 800 m, 28.–30.IV.1996, leg. Bolm (SMNS).
Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ex. (SMNS, LM).

Description

Fulvous, antennal segments 5–9 black.

Body elongate, convex. Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, flattened, frontal tubercles transverse, feebly convex. Antennae reaching anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments as 9-4-5-6-5-5-6-6-5-5-7. Prothorax 1.35 times as wide as long, with side margins almost straight and hind margin broadly arcuate. Surface shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, without basal convexity, finely punctate, punctures not very distinct but arranged in regular rows. Metasternum elevated in middle, but without tubercles on posterior margin. 1st abdominal sternite elevated in middle, this elevation is ridged on sides. Hind tibiae with spur very short and thick, but not bifurcate, hind tarsus with segment 1 half as long as tibia. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened in male. Aedeagus (Fig. 13) with broadly rounded, subtruncate apex.

Body length 2.2–2.3 mm.

Diagnosis

T. philippina L. Medvedev, 1993 from Luzon is similar, but is red fulvous, larger, with antennal segments 4–8 black, metasternum with tubercles and aedeagus with elongate triangular apex (see Medvedev 1993).

Eucyclomera nigricollis **n. sp.**

Holotype (♀): Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa (Nepe), 119°20′32″ E, 2°56′13″ S, 950 m, 29.–31.[sic]VI.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (LM); Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 25 km E Mamasa (Kalana), 119°28′39″ E, 3°02′10″ S, 1100 m, 1.–3.VII.2001, leg. Bolm, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, labrum and antennal segments 1–4 and 10–11 fulvous, elytra dark red, prothorax sometimes reddish on base or in middle.

Body practically round, strongly convex. Head impunctate, antennal grooves deep and sharp, clypeus elongate triangular, divided by transverse ridge in anterior and posterior parts. Antennae thin, reaching apical slope of elytra, proportions of segments as 11-3-3-5-6-6-6-6-6-6-8, preapical segments almost 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.5 times as wide as long, anterior and posterior margins strongly arcuate, lateral margins almost straight, anterior setiferous pore shifted from fore angle to side margin. Surface shining, very sparsely and finely punctate. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long, with distinct humeral tubercle, without basal convexity, with regular rows of punctures, interspaces broad, flat, with very sparse microscopic punctures. Third tarsal segment entire.

Body length 2.8–3.2 mm.

Diagnosis

Only three species were known from this genus, recorded from Borneo and the Philippines. These and the new species can be separated by the following key:

1 Upperside entirely fulvous. Clypeus of male with a tooth on anterior margin. – Body length 5–6 mm. – Borneo, Philippines (Mindanao). . . . . ***E. clypealis*** Chen, 1934

– Upperside bicoloured. Clypeus of male without tooth **2**

2 Body black with dark red elytra. – Antennae fulvous with segments 5–9 black. Body length 2.8–3.2 mm. – Sulawesi. ..... ***E. nigricollis* n. sp.**
– Prothorax fulvous, elytra bicoloured. **3**
3 Elytra red fulvous with broad black lateral stripe shortened behind. Antennal segments 5–8 black. Body length 3.1 mm. – Philippines (Leyte). ..... ***E. philippina*** L. Medvedev, 1993
– Elytra fulvous with lateral margin broadly black till apex (broadest at base and gradually narrowed posteriorly). Antennae entirely fulvous. Body length 4.2 mm. – Philippines (Mindanao). ..... ***E. laysi*** L. Medvedev, 2004

Chilocoristes trilineatus **n. sp.** (Figs. 4, 14)

Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Sapulut, 23.VI.1998, leg. Kodada & Čiampor (SMNS).
Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♀ (LM).

Description

Fulvous; antennal segments 3–9, scutellum, common sutural and lateral stripes on elytra (Fig. 4), middle of metathorax, upperside of tibiae and tarsi darkened.

Body almost round, 1.1 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles obliquely placed, interantennal space carinate. Antennae short, with segments 6–11 widened and flattened, proportions of segments as 18-7-6-7-5-6-6-6-7-7-10, preapical segments about as long as wide. Prothorax 2.4 times as wide as long, anterior margin broadly emarginate, side margins arcuate, basal margin strongly arcuate, with basal lobe, all angles broadly rounded. Surface shining, with fine and moderately dense punctures. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as wide as long, shining, finely and densely punctate, more sparsely on vertical lateral margin. Aedeagus see Fig. 14.

Body length 4.2–4.5 mm.

Diagnosis

Differs from all Oriental species of the genus by unusual elytral pattern (Fig. 4).

Chilocoristes antennalis **n. sp.** (Fig. 15)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, Sulawesi, Kotamobagu Matalibaru, Torosik, Gn. Tongara, 900–950 m, 8.XII.1999, leg. A. Riedel (SMNS).
Paratype: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM).

Description

Fulvous with reddish fulvous elytra, antennal segments 4–8 and tarsi black, 3 apical antennal segments pale flavous.

Body almost round, 1.13–1.16 times as long as wide. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles subquadrate, flat and poorly delimited, interantennal space carinate. Antennae short, segments 6–11 slightly widened, proportions of segments as 20-4-4-4-4-4-5-5-5-5-7, preapical segments 1.4 times as long as wide. Prothorax twice as wide as long, anterior margin broadly emarginate, side margins arcuate, all angles broadly rounded, basal margin strongly arcuate, with feeble basal lobe. Surface shining, with fine sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.05 times as wide as long, shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Last abdominal sternite with longitudinal impressed line in middle. Aedeagus see Fig. 15.

Body length 5.1–5.6 mm.

Diagnosis

Near *C. pallidus* (Baly, 1876) and *C. punctatus* Weise, 1895 but the first species has antennal segments 4–11 black and tarsi fulvous; the second species is entirely fulvous.

Borneocycla **n. gen.**

Description

Body short ovate, convex. Head with grooves where antennae fit in, clypeus triangular and flat, interantennal space broad and flat, frontal tubercles practically indistinct, frontal grooves absent, ocular grooves feeble. Antennae short, with segments 6–11 thickened. Prothorax transverse, without any impressions, narrowed anteriorly, side margin arcuate, with setiferous pore in middle and on hind angles, anterior part of lateral margin thickened. Scutellum triangular, very small. Elytra with regular rows of punctures and feeble humeral tubercle, basal convexity and postbasal impression absent. Wings present. Prosternum broad, as wide as long, anterior coxal cavities open. Anterior margin of metasternum broad, covers mesosternum and touches prosternum. Anterior process of 1st abdominal segment twice as wide as width of middle femora. Hind femora very thick, 1.5 times as long as wide. Hind tibiae with upperside ridged on both sides, sulcate in basal half, flat in apical part. Spur short, triangular. Tarsal segment 3 bilobed. Claws appendiculate.

Type of genus: *Borneocycla ornatipennis* n. sp.

Diagnosis

The new genus might be placed near *Schenklingia* Csiki & Heikertinger, 1940, but differs immediately by antennal segment 1 not extraordinary elongate, anterior setiferous pore of prothorax shifted to middle of side margin, as well as by different structure of the breast.

Borneocycla ornatipennis **n. sp.** (Fig. 16)

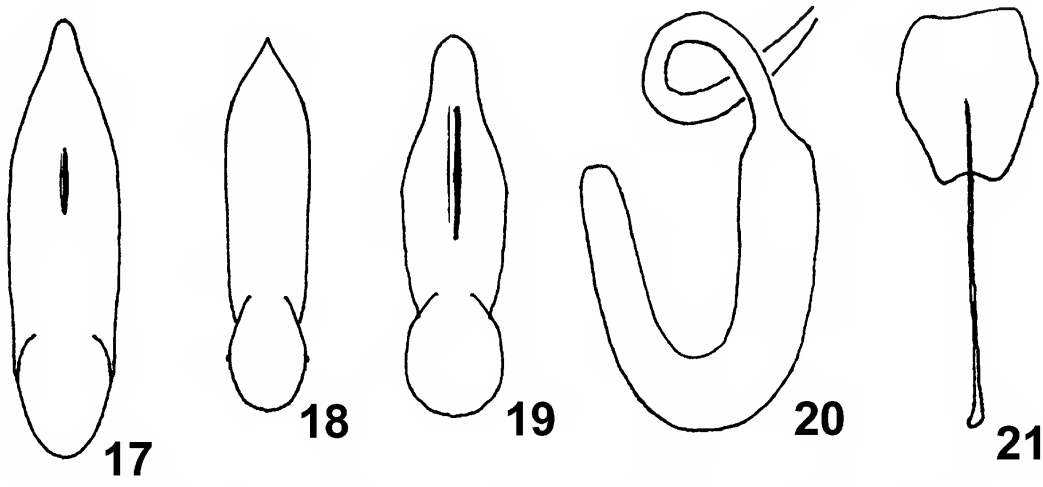
Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Batu Punggul Resort, 24.VI.–1.VII.1996, leg. J. Kodada (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM), 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Red fulvous, antennal segments 2–10 black, segment 11 pale flavous, elytra fulvous with narrow margins, humerus and transverse band just behind middle (sometimes interrupted) black or piceous, metathorax and tarsi more or less darkened.

Body short ovate. Head impunctate. Antennae reaching base of elytra, proportions of segments as 10-5-4-3-4-4-5-5-6-6-10, preapical segments about 1.1–1.2 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.1 times as wide as long, with developed basal lobe, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, shining, elytral rows distinct towards apex, interspaces flat, broad, with microscopic punctures. Epipleura broad, distinct towards apex, concave in anterior part. Aedeagus see Fig. 16.



Figs. 17–21. Aeadegus (17–19), spermatheca (20) and tignum (21). – **17.** *Chabria tristis* n. sp. **18.** *Chabria quadripustulata* n. sp. **19.** *Chabria borneensis* n. sp. **20.** *Colaspoides vocki* n. sp. **21.** *Theopea nigrita* n. sp.

Body length 3.7–4.0 mm.

Diagnosis

See diagnosis of the genus.

Chabria tristis **n. sp.** (Fig. 17)

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa (Nepe), 119°20′32″ E, 2°56′13″ S, 950 m, 29.–31.[sic]VI.2001, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM), 3 ♀♀ (SMNS).

Description

Black, upperside (especially elytra) with iridescent tint, labrum and interantennal space more or less reddish, antennae pale flavous, knees and tarsi often more or less fulvous.

Body elongate ovate. Head impunctate, very finely microsculptured, frontal tubercles flat, triangular, scarcely delimited, interantennal space almost as wide as the length of the 1st antennal segment. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments as 9-5-7-8-8-6-6-7-7-7-8, preapical segments not less than 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, side margin feebly arcuate, slightly angulated and with setiferous pore in anterior fifth, surface finely punctate. Scutellum triangular. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, with feeble humeral tubercle, finely and sparsely punctate. Wings present. Tarsal segment 1 of all legs distinctly widened in male, especially on hind legs. Aedeagus see Fig. 17.

Body length 6.5–6.7 mm (♂), 6.0–7.0 mm (♀).

Diagnosis

The similar *C. bryant* Chen, 1934 from Sarawak is smaller and has the anterior prothoracic pore placed near middle of side margin.

Chabria quadripustulata **n. sp.** (Figs. 5, 18)

Holotype (♂): Malaysia, Borneo, Sabah, Batu Punggul Resort, 24.VI.–1.VII.1996, leg. J. KODADA (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 2 ♂♂ (SMNS, LM), 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Description

Reddish fulvous; antennal segments 5–9 and basal half of segment 10 black, elytra pale flavous with basal margin, broadened sutural stripe at apex, lateral margin in anterior two thirds and narrow median band black (Fig. 5), scutellum and tarsi mostly darkened.

Body short ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles flat, triangular and very feebly delimited, interantennal space as wide as the length of the 3rd antennal segment. Antennae almost reaching middle of elytra, proportions of segments as 12-5-8-10-10-10-10-10-10-8-11. Prothorax 2.4–2.5 times as wide as long, side margins strongly thickened and arcuate in anterior half, straight behind middle, anterior setiferous pore placed in anterior third of side margin; hind angles produced, with setiferous pore. Surface with very fine microsculpture and sparse microscopic punctures. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, shining, finely punctate. Wings present. Segment 1 of fore tarsi slightly widened in male. Aedeagus see Fig. 18.

Body length 4.8–5.2 mm.

Diagnosis

Differs from all species of this genus by its characteristic pattern of the elytra (Fig. 5).

Chabria borneensis **n. sp.** (Figs. 6, 19)

Holotype (♂): [Malaysia,] Borneo, [Sarawak,] Matang, leg. XANTUS (LM).

Description

Reddish fulvous; antennal segments 4–10 black, elytra flavous with narrow basal margin (widened on humerus), sutural stripe (slightly widened on apex), very narrow lateral margin except its apical part and narrow median band piceous (Fig. 6), scutellum piceus.

Body short ovate. Head impunctate, frontal tubercles flat, triangular and very feebly delimited, interantennal space as wide as the length of antennal segments 2 and 3 combined. Antennae reaching anterior quarter of elytra, proportions of segments as 11-5-6-5-6-6-6-6-6-5-9. Prothorax 2.5 times as wide as long, side margin arcuate, strongly thickened in anterior half, anterior setiferous pore placed in middle of side margin, hind angles rectangular, not produced, with setiferous pore. Surface shining, finely and densely punctate, without microsculpture. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide, shining, finely and densely punctate. Wings present. Segment 1 of fore tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 19) narrowed in its apical part, with short ridge on underside.

Body length 3.4 mm.

Diagnosis

Very similar to the preceding *C. quadripustulata* n. sp., having almost the same colour pattern, but much smaller, with broader interantennal space and different form and sculpture of the aedeagus.

Orthaltica schawalleri n. sp.

Holotype (♂): Indonesia, S Sulawesi, 8 km W Mamasa (Nepe), 119°20′32″ E, 2°56′13″ S, 950 m, 18.–21.VII.1999, leg. Bolm (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 1 ♂ (LM), 4 ♀♀ (3 ex. SMNS, 1 ex. LM).

Description

Metallic bronze, antennae fulvous with apical segment mostly darkened, legs reddish fulvous with dark piceous femora.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, shining, frontal tubercles absent, frontal furrows sharp, forming a right angle and prolonged along inner margin of eye, convergent on occiput. Vertex with 2 deep round grooves behind frontal furrows. Antennae reaching anterior third of elytra, with 4 slightly thickened apical segments, proportions of segments as 9-10-8-7-7-8-8-8-8-8-11. Prothorax broadest in anterior quarter, 1.8 times as wide as long, anterior margin slightly shorter than hind margin, side margin very feebly undulate, without distinct teeth, but with two long bristles in middle; anterior angles not produced, obtuse, with a bristle. Surface strongly convex, with deep and straight basal impression, densely punctate, with shining interspaces comparable with diameter of punctures. Elytra 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide, shining, with regular rows of strong punctures and flat interspaces.

Body length 1.9–2.0 mm (♂), 2.25–2.60 mm (♀).

Diagnosis

This largest among all Oriental species differs immediately from all its congeners by metallic colour and unusual structure of vertex.

Orthaltica thailandica n. sp.

Holotype (sex not determined): Thailand, Ko chang, West side, 1999, leg. A. Schulz & K. Vock (SMNS).

Paratypes: Same data as holotype, 4 ex. (2 ex. SMNS, 2 ex. LM).

Description

Dark fulvous, 4 apical segments of antennae and underside piceous, elytra piceous on inner side and dark fulvous on outer side, these two colours not sharply differentiated.

Body elongate. Head impunctate, shining, frontal tubercles absent, frontal furrows sharp, forming a right angle. Vertex without impressions behind frontal furrows. Antennae reaching middle of elytra, with 4 thickened apical segments, proportions of segments as 11-9-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-7-12. Prothorax feebly cordiform, broadest in anterior quarter, 1.5 times as wide as long, anterior angles not produced, obtuse, without distinct bristle, side margin distinctly serrate throughout its length, usually with 3–4 small and 7–8 very small teeth bearing very short bristles. Surface

with deep and straight antebasal impression, shining, strongly punctate, with interspaces comparable with diameter of punctures. Elytra 1.5–1.6 times as long as wide, broadest at shoulders and narrowed posteriorly, elytral rows quite regular, not confused near scutellum, punctures in rows large and deep, sutural row reaching middle of elytra, interspaces very narrow, more or less convex.

Body length 1.50–1.65 mm (1.3–1.5 mm without head).

Diagnosis

Belongs to the *Orthaltica coomani* species-group, consisting of *O. laticollis* Scherer, 1971, *O. coomani* (Laboissiere, 1933) and *O. minuta* (Jacoby, 1887), but differs from all by larger size, bicoloured elytra and especially by lateral margin of prothorax, which is finely serrate throughout its length.

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